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the position of DH or BF . The equations of DH are $x=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$, $y=-\sqrt{2}z$, and the equations of BF are $x=-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$, $y=-\sqrt{2}z$. In either case

$x^2=\frac{1}{2}$ and $y^2=2z^2$ and $x^2+y^2=2z^2+\frac{a^2}{2}$ which is the equation

of the surface generated by the gauche hexagon $EHDCBF$.

This surface could also be generated by the hyperbola $x^2=2z^2+\frac{1}{2}$. Hence the volume of the hyperboloid of one

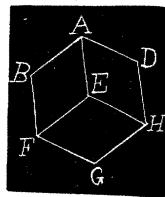
nappe generated $=\int \pi x^2 dz$, the upper limit being $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}a$ and

the lower limit $-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}a$. This integral is $\frac{5}{2}\pi\sqrt{3}a^3$.

The lines AB , AE , and AD generate a cone, radius $=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{6}a$, altitude $=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}a$, volume $=\frac{5}{2}\pi\sqrt{3}a^3$.

The lines GF , GH , and GC generate another cone of the same size.

The sum of the volumes of the three solids $=\frac{1}{2}\pi\sqrt{3}a^3=1.8138a^3$.



[NOTE.—This solution by the Proposer is fuller than that given in the November number, and is published because several of our contributors failed to comprehend the abbreviated solution previously published. Prof. Whitaker asserts that the solution by Dr. Zerr in the September-October number is incorrect, while the latter says he does not as yet see Prof. Whitaker's hyperboloid. The above seems to be correct, but we shall be glad to have the criticisms of other contributors.—EDITOR.]

43. Proposed by Professor C. E. WHITE, A. M., Trafalgar, Indiana.

Prove that $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{a-1} + x^{-a}}{1+x} \frac{dx}{x} = \log\left(\tan \frac{a\pi}{2}\right)$, when $a > 0$ and < 1 .

[Williamson's *Integral Calculus*, p. 154.]

Comment by C. W. M. BLACK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts.

There seems to be an error in No. 43, as I find the following in my copy of *Williamson* :

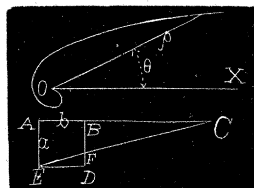
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^{a-1} + x^{-a}}{1+x} \frac{dx}{\log x},$$

which gives the required result.

[In *Williamson's Integral Calculus*, edition of 1891, the problem is given as published, but the mistake has doubtless been corrected in the later edition.—EDITOR.]

44. Proposed by DE VOLSON WOOD, C. E., Professor of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey.

Find the equation of a curve in which $\rho = f(\theta)$, in which ρ is equal to BC , an intercept of any secant drawn from the corner E of the rectangle $AEDB$, and prolonged to cut AB prolonged in C . Let equal increments of θ be proportional to the equal increments of DB as divided by the secant EF , θ being zero when EC coincides with ED , and $\theta = 2\pi$ when EF passes through B . Determine the asymptotes.



I. Solution by F. P. MATZ, Sc. D., Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Irving College, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania; G. B. M. ZERR, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics and Applied Science, Texarkana College, Texarkana, Arkansas-Texas; and ALFRED HUME, C. E., D. Sc., Professor of Mathematics, University of Mississippi, University P. O., Mississippi.

Referring to the diagram given by the Proposer of this problem, July-Au-